

For Sale.

MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.
No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSARIAT),
ARE NOW LANDING, EX
BRITISH BARQUE
"STILLWATER."

DEVOS'S NONPAREIL
BRILLIANT
KEROSENE OIL,
150° test.

SPARTAN COOKING
STOVES.

FAIRBANKS SCALES.
OAKUM.
TAR.
TURPENTINE.

EX "AMERICAN MAIL."

CALIFORNIA

CRACKER

COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb

tins, and loose.

Alphabetical BIS

CUTS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed

BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

CORNMEAL.

TOPOCAN BUTTER.

Eastern and California CHEESE.

Bonitos CODFISH.

Prime HAMS and BACON.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.

Pickled OX-TONGUES.

Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces.

Panama MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.

Best Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 24 lb cans.

"Assorted Canned VEGETABLES."

"Ported SAUSAGE and Sausage

MEAT.

"Assorted PEPPERS."

"Assorted PICKLES."

MINCEMEAT.

COMB-HONEY in Original Frames.

Richardson and Robbin's Celebrated Potted

MEATS.

Richardson and Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.

Laurel TONGUE.

McCarthy's Sugar LEMONADE.

Olson BOWDIE.

Smoked SALMON.

Green TURTLE in 24 lb cans.

&c., &c., &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STORES.

including:

TEVENSBAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.

ALMONDS and RAISINS.

PIONIO TONGUES.

COCOATINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

LIBBY'S & EPP'S COCOA.

FRENCH PLUMS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCEMEAT.

SAUSAGES.

BROWN.

ISIGNY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.

BREAKFAST TONGUES.

ANCHOVIES.

ASPARAGUS.

SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNE—

HIEBERG'S MONOPOLE & WHITE

SEAL.

VEUVE OLIVIER PONSARDIN.

JULES MUMM & Co., pints and quarts.

CLARETS—

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints and quarts.

CHATEAU LAITE.

CHATEAU LAITE.

BREAKFAST CLARET.

SHERRIES & PORT—

SACCO'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SACCO'S OLD INVALID PORT

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—

1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

BISQUIT DUBOIS & Co.'s BRANDY.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LI WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEAL WHISKY.

CHATELAIN.

MARASCHINO.

OURACAO.

ANGOSTURA, BAKER'S and ORANGE

BITTERS.

&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and

SATCHEL, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &

J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the

Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

SPECIALY SELECTED

CIGARS.

Fine New Season's OUMSHAW TEA, in

5 and 10 catty boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

SEASIDE LIBRARY, 15 to 25 cents.

FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, 15 to

25 cents.

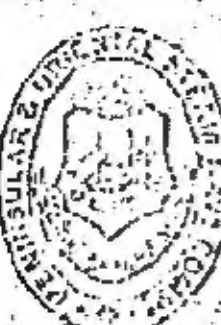
MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF

SAFES, and CASH BOXES, at

Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

Mails.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI,
ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH,
AND LONDON;

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
ROSETTA, Captain BARLOW, with
Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
from this for LONDON direct, via SUEZ
CANAL and usual Ports of Call, on
FRIDAY, the 4th August, at Daylight.

Cargo will be received on board until
Noon on the day previous.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office
until Noon on the day previous.

For further Particulars, regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are
required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Black Bill of Lading.

For this vessel call at COLONBO.

A. MEYER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 21, 1882.



STEAM TO NAGASAKI AND KOBE,
VIA INLAND SEA.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers for YOKO-
HAMA AND VLADIVOSTOK.)

THE S.S. SUMIDA MARU, Captain
HUBERT, will leave on or about the
30th August, will be despatched as above
on FRIDAY, the 4th August, at 4 p.m.

Cargo received on board and parcels at
the Office up to 1 p.m. of day of sailing.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2
Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board
before delivery is taken, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

Cargo and Passengers for Yokohama
will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail
Steamer at Kobe, and for Vladivostok at
Nagasaki.

For further Particulars, apply at the
Company's Office, Praya Central, Ground
Floor of Messrs Russell & Co.

H. J. H. TRIPP,

Agent.

Hongkong, July 24, 1882.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
PANAMA, will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY,
the 12th August, 1882, at Noon, taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States, via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America, by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On prepaid RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS a
Reduction of 25 % is made.

Freight will be received on board until 4
p.m. on the 11th August. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

CHAS. D. HARMAN,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, July 31, 1882.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.

THE Underwritten are prepared to accept
Risks on First Class Godowns at 3
per cent. net premium per annum.

NEFTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underwritten are prepared to grant
Polices against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels, or on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,

Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1887.

Entertainment.

ECCE.

SOON TO APPEAR

AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL.

WE understand that a bet is on the tapis
between two persons of distinction,
that a well-known musical Nobleman will
collect a certain sum of money by travelling
through the country, under the disguise of
a Wandering Minstrel. The titled votary
of Apollo is now on his tour, and invariably
experiences the kindest receptions from the
gentry of the different towns he visits, it
being easy to perceive from his noble air
and courtly demeanour that his character is
assumed. He is now journeying towards
Hongkong, where he is expected every day.
His first appearance will be fully an-
nounced by

KELLY & WALSH.

The plans now open for Reserved Seats.
Prices:
Dress Circle and Stalls, \$2.00.
Unreserved Seats, \$1.00.
Soldiers, Half-price.

Hongkong, July 28, 1882.

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underwritten, Agents of the above
Company, are authorized to Insure
against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....\$420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....\$120,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....\$20,563.95

TOTAL CAPITAL AND AC-
CUMULATIONS, 6th
April, 1882.....\$4,563.95

Directors:
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINKOVSKY, Esq., Wm. MEYERINKE,
Esq., A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER,
Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH:
Messrs BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
88 and 89, Cornhill.

Policies granted on Marine Risks to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a Charge of 12 % for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits
of the Underwriting Business are an-
nually distributed among all Contributors
of Business (whether Shareholders or not)
in proportion to the Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 8, 1882.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship
"Kwangtung,"
Captain YOUNG, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August,
at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1882.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND, at the Rate of 5 %
or \$3.75 per SHARE, declared at the
Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Share-
holders held this Day, will be Payable at
the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK on and
after TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 1st
August.

Shareholders are requested to apply at
the OFFICE of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 31, 1882.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship Merionethshire, READ,
Commander, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed
at their risk into the Godowns of the
Underwriter at Wanchai, whence and/or

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(Supplied to the "China Mail.")

(Per E. E. & C. Telegraph Co.'s Lines.)

INFORMAL COMMUNICATIONS OPENED WITH

ABADIAH.

London, July 29.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that informal communications are being exchanged with Arabi.

THE VOTE OF CREDIT PASSED.

The House of Commons has agreed to the vote of credit.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is satisfactory to find that Hongkong compares rather favorably as regards the proportion of scholars to population, whether in town and country, with other places. We learn that only one-tenth of the towns and villages in the Bombay Presidency are provided with schools, and the proportion of scholars to population there is as low as 1.38 per cent.—our ratio on this head being 4.87 for Victoria and 3.30 for rural districts. The average daily attendance was five-sevenths of the number of scholars on the rolls, and the education of each scholar cost just about one pound sterling per annum (by the enrollment), 78 per cent. of which amount was contributed by the State, the remainder being expended from sources not under the control of Government. We are at a disadvantage as to the pecuniary aspects of local education. The average expense of educating a scholar in Hongkong is an excessively high multiple of 6 and 7 times in the case of the Central School—exclusive of fees. There is a more general or cheap than in British Burma. This is for securing that and is to interest native gentlemen in the matter, and this can only be best effected by vesting a certain amount of control in local committees. This will secure both sympathy and harmony, and ultimately lead to a successful result. Fraternization is that most needed in the Colony. The main object of such education should be to teach the recipients to perform more efficiently the functions of life marked out for them by the conditions under which they live, and not to render them discontented with or unfitted for their natural sphere. The cultivation of exceptional talent, while not neglected, should be subsidiary to this object. We have iterated the same views already when advocating the introduction of the practical and the useful into our educational system.

A great deal of misapprehension exists as to the article called "pickled tea," which plays such an important part in the social economy of Burma. The leaf for this purpose is obtained from the plant *Thesia chinensis*—the tea of commerce—growing in its wild state on the slopes of the hills of Upper Burma to the north and north-east from Mandalay to Bhamo. We may add that much of this tea in a dry state is also exported to British Burma in the form of compressed balls or cakes, and sold at from 10 to 15 cents a pound, being consumed by the poorer classes. But it is the wet tea or pickled tea that is in such great request by the Burmese, and for which they give as much as twice, and even thrice the former price—the article entering so largely into all the domestic and religious ceremonies of that nationality. It is asserted that "no marriage, or birth, or death, or ear-piercing, or feast, or any other event would be complete" without its introduction for consumption by invited guests; and it is lavishly given to the Buddhist priests in these religious offerings from which alone they are dependent for sustenance. The *modus operandi* may be briefly summarized from an authentic source, as the information on this head, hitherto exact, has been uncertain and variable. The gathered leaf is packed in baskets, damped and sent down to Mandalay, whence it is sent by the steamer to Bhamo, and thence by the river to the place of use. The leaves are then steeped in a pit (lined with bamboo or leaves) pressed down, and covered over. After the lapse of a month or six weeks the tea is considered for market, and an alternative process is to compress the leaf tightly into bamboo baskets, and submerging them by heavy weights for days in a creek, after which they are taken out and shipped to Lower Burma. The great secret is to always keep the tea wet. The leaf as thus prepared is sealed in its moist state without undergoing any process of cooking. "The addition of a little oil-seed oil, a few slices of fried garlic, a sprinkling of half and half seed, and sometimes a little saffron, is all that is required to make it the most delicious article of food. The Burmese care to eat it, but they are other ways also of eating the pickled tea in combination with both fish and aples, which are far simpler and more common in the country than that mentioned. The practice of eating tea is not alone confined to the Burmese. According to Captain Basil Hall, the inhabitants of some parts of South America have a custom of hardening the exhausted tea leaves around to be eaten as food after the infusion has been partaken. Tea leaf contains a large quantity of what chemists call gluten, which is the most nutritious of vegetable substances. It is in this substance which gives to bread its life-supporting power, which contains less than 10 to 24 per cent. while the tea leaf averages from 20 to 26 per cent. The Burmese in eating tea leaf are therefore rising in their custom than we are in ours of drinking the infusion, by which we only obtain the exhilarating or temporary effect, while they derive nourishment of permanent value. The story of the Burmese becoming acquainted with how the tea was to be eaten, is a story of knowledge from Upper Burma to that from the lowlands near, in our opinion, be found in this article, in which the process, as we have stated, clamping, immersing, and submerging played a prominent part. We know that a dilute alkaline solution dissolves gluten; apparently without its being decomposed; hence it will be seen that the process of how the Burmese became acquainted of a knowledge of this fact, which is also known to the native tribes of Central Asia.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next AMERICAN MAIL, per the P. & O. steamer *City of Tokio*, is now due. Her dates from San Francisco are up to the last instant.

The next EASTERN MAIL, per the P. & O. steamer *Shannon*, may be expected here on Wednesday afternoon, the 2nd Aug. She brings dates up to the 30th June.

BARAVIA has been declared free from epidemic cholera, although sporadic cases of the disease still occur.

His Excellency the Administrator directs that Monday, the 7th August, being a Bank Holiday, is to be observed as a Holiday by the Government Departments.

We note the return of Mr W. McKinney to resume his duties in the Central School. This is the first time for several years that a staff of six European teachers have been at work together in the Central School.

To-day has been one of the hottest for some years, the thermometer registering 93° in the shade. The barometer is unusually low—being 29.50 at 4 p.m.—and some atmospheric disturbance may be looked for shortly.

THE M. B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Sun-dai-Maru* is lying her flags at half-mast to-day, in consequence of the sudden death yesterday morning at Tokio of Mr Ishikawa, one of the Directors of the Mitau Bishi Company.

A return of births and deaths for the second quarter of 1892, ending 30th June, is published in the *Gazette*. In the foreign community, the births numbered 31, and the deaths 38. Amongst the Chinese the births numbered 243; and deaths 893.

CORRESPONDENCE is published in the *Gazette* with reference to the establishment of an institution, The Royal College of Music. It is printed for the purpose of bringing the proposed College to the favourable consideration of Colonists. The scheme, as most of our readers know, has the warm support of the Prince of Wales.

JOHN DRISCOLL, able seaman on board the *Agamemnon*, was fined \$5, or fourteen days' hard labour by Captain Thomsen, sitting as Marine Magistrate, for refusing to do duty on board that vessel this morning. The offence was aggravated by his having used insolent language towards Captain Wilding, master of the *Agamemnon*.

On Saturday evening the band of the Buffs gave another promenade concert in the Gardens. There was a large number of all classes of the community present, and as the evening was perfect so far as the moonlight was concerned, the promenade was very enjoyable. We think these concerts would become still more attractive if the programme on every occasion contained at least one selection of popular airs.

At a parade of the Buffs this morning, H. E. Major General Sargent, in addressing the men, spoke of the troubles that existed in Egypt at present, and impressed upon them the fact that England might have to act alone; and with the view of ascertaining whether the men would individually volunteer for service there, he put out markers, and asked: all those willing to volunteer to fall out. The whole regiment then promptly stepped forward in a body, thus showing their readiness to fight for the honour of their country. His Excellency then expressed his approval of their conduct, and complimented them on their loyalty.

It will puzzle the most ardent friends of the Liberal Government to give sufficient reason why informal communications should be exchanged with a person like Arabi. Arabi is a man who has been in the habit of exchanging views with the Government of England for a long time. If the Boer middle is to be re-acted in Egypt, it is probably as well that the country should learn of it in time to prevent its repetition. With all the admiration which one cannot help entertaining for Gladstone, it does seem remarkable that he should so imperil the dignity of a great people as he so often does. Why Arabi should be treated in any other way than by the strictest rules of war, is not at all apparent. If the Conference has any hand in this, then it also should be swept to the winds, so long as England takes her proper position, as arbiter in Egypt. If we mistake not, Arabi ought to be hung—first by England, next by the Khedive, and thirdly by the Sultan. The Conference might fairly be left to deal with him as it seemed fit after that.

We have been favored with a copy of the *Daily Japan Mail*, in which we find a full account of the last moments of Garfield's life. The scene at the execution must have been anything but an edifying one. A regular gala day seems to have been held in Washington; and booths had been erected by enterprising colored gentlemen outside the Gaol, whereat the thirsty expectant of the hanging could indulge in refreshment. The office of the Gaol was given up to reporters, and another place was converted into a telegraph office. We are informed that Garfield took a hearty breakfast, and ordered dinner for eleven o'clock. Considering that this was but an hour before his execution it must be admitted that the prospect before him had

not affected his stomach appreciably. Dinner consisted of a pound of boiled steak, a dish of dried potatoes, four slices of bread and a quart of coffee—a fair meal, all things considered. After the public were admitted the criminal repeated a blasphemous prayer, and a still more blasphemous piece of doggerel. The disgusting scene was terminated by the hangman drawing the bolt. An elaborate post mortem examination was held on the body.

This morning William Sullivan and Henry Day, privates in the "Buff," were charged before Captain Thomsen at the Police Court with stealing a watch, value \$7, from Colour Sergeant Henry Stackpool, on the 28th instant. Stackpool, who occupies a room by himself, left it for about three hours on Friday evening, and during his absence the second defendant was seen standing at the door by Private Dorey, who asked him what he was doing, when he said the first defendant was looking for what he could find in Stackpool's room. Dorey having to attend to his duties left them, but being invited to have a drink with them, he went to the defendants' quarters after lights were out. The second defendant gave him half a tumbler of rum, and told him that the first defendant had taken Stackpool's watch and sold it for seven dollars and a half. Stackpool did not miss his watch until Saturday, when Sergeant Day asked him if his watch had not been stolen, at the same time telling him that Private Smith knew something about the matter. He made enquiries of Private Smith, and then proceeded to the Central Police Station, going from thence in company with Sergeant Quincey, to a watchmaker's shop at No. 173 Queen's Road West, where he discovered his watch. The defendants were then arrested and picked out from among other soldiers by two of the employees of the shop as being the man who had sold the watch for \$7.50. The defendants tried to father the theft upon Private Dorey, who had indulged so freely in the liquor which they had supplied that he had been confined in the Barracks Gaol. Lieutenant Holme gave the witness Dorey and the first defendant a good character, but said that that of the second defendant was bad. The Magistrate sentenced each of the defendants to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ANOTHER new company for Shanghai. The N. C. D. News says:—The Shanghai Shipping Company has been formed to take over eleven sailing vessels and the tug *Heron*, hitherto managed by Mr Nils Moller, and to carry on the general business of ship-owning. The capital is \$1,250,000, of which one-lae is not to be issued at present, and it is said that all the present share has been privately subscribed. The quotation for the shares of \$1,000 each, is 5 per cent premium in our share list of this morning.

In the *Courier* of 26th inst. we find:—The *Huay-Yuen*, S.S., leaves for Yokohama and Hakodate on Wednesday morning, it is surmised for the purpose of bringing back to China the passengers of the American steamer *Mary Tatham*, which was wrecked on the 28th of March last, while on a voyage from Hongkong to Portland, Oregon, via Nagasaki. She had 644 passengers on board at the time of the accident. The C. M. S. S. Co. received instructions by telegram from the Y.M.C.A. to send a steamer to the wreck, and to place her at the disposal of the Chinese Minister, with the above object.

THE following announcement was published in the *Gazette*:—With the kind permission of Vice-Admiral G. O. Willes, O.B., and Commodore Cumming, on and after Tuesday, the 1st proximo, a Red Ball will be dropped from the main topmast of H.M.S. "Victor Ensign" daily, Sundays excepted, at one o'clock mean time at Hongkong, which is in Longitude 114° 10' 00" East. Equal in time to 7h. 36m. 40s. The Ball will be hoisted to the level of the Main Mast at five minutes before one, and hoisted to the topmast-head at three minutes to one.

If any error has been made, the ball will at once be hoisted to the level of the Main Mast. At five minutes after one it will be lowered to the topmast-head, and dropped at ten minutes after one.

THE *Mercury* has the following as to the case in which three American ship captains were charged with assaulting the Captain of a Chinese gunboat at Ningpo some time ago:—The three American captains, Fuller, Lee, and Mackenzie, were tried last week at Ningpo, before U. S. Consul, Mr Stevens; Dr Lord, Associate; and the Chinese-hien and the Tantai's Secretary watching the case. Major Watson, controller of police, was the prosecutor, and the prisoners were charged with brutally assaulting a certain Chinaman named Captain Chang, and thereby endangering the peace of the settlement. The prisoners were convicted, and the Judge's summing up occupied fully half an hour, which, our correspondent says, was delivered with great emotion. The prisoners were sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the United States Consular Gaol at Shanghai, and, in addition, were fined \$100 each yesterday. It is reported at Ningpo that the U. S. Consul intends to have the Chinese captain prosecuted for the nuisance he committed, and which led to the disturbance.

ENFORCED CIVILITY.—Bowling to circumlocution.

MOTTO FOR LADY HELPERS.—"Learn to labour and to wait."

"STARS" IN THEIR COURTES.—Clever circus-riders.

A "DOOR" EXCURSION.—A policeman's visit.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

The half-yearly meeting of this Company was held at the offices to-day (31st). There were present: the Hon. E. B. Bellios (Chairman), the Hon. F. B. Johnson, Messrs A. Malvor, W. Reimers, H. Foss, T. Arnold, W. M. Morgan, B. Goldsmith, T. I. Collopy, F. Henderson, M. B. Polishwalla, G. C. Cox, A. E. Vancher, J. C. Don Remedios, J. P. Gomes, jr., H. Imail, J. F. da Roza, and F. A. da Costa (Secretary).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, our report and accounts for the past half year are now on the table. It affords me pleasure to meet you to-day with a document, showing better results than I had expected when I last saw you here. You will observe that a large sum has been carried to working account; almost the whole of this amount will be spent during the current half year. A good deal of this expenditure has been anticipated: new boilers for the *White Cloud* were ordered from England long ago. These have arrived, and to fit them the steamer will have to be docked, and coupled with some other repairs it is estimated that \$28,000, or \$30,000 will be required for this vessel. A new steam winches, anchor and chain are coming out for the *Powen*. This, in addition to repairs to her boilers, and doubling her keel plates, will entail some expenditure of \$14,000 on this steamer. I may tell you that this is the first time since these steamers were built that they have incurred such heavy outlays on repairs. Surely this expense should render the former good for at least seven years, and the latter for an indefinite period—I may say for ten years.

The *Kiungking* was surveyed in dock recently, when the hull was found to be perfectly sound; it was only necessary to improve her boilers, and to do so will cost \$4,000. The aggregate of these figures doubtless make a formidable sum, but I am happy to mention that since the year 1879 we have spent on repairs only \$18,000. This sum, gentlemen, is surely a small one, considering that we have kept our fleet in working order, and have performed the service satisfactorily to the public. Strictly speaking the items mentioned before should have been disbursed out of the earnings of the past half year, but it was deemed advisable to write them off the profits of the current half year. When the six months shall have elapsed our fleet will be in thorough order. We have purchased the *Kiungking* and the *Yokai*. Your directors are averse to buying up competition, but in this instance they have allowed the large sum of \$37,500 not only to quell competition but to secure ourselves a useful vessel. There is a gap in the night service between Hongkong and Canton, but trade and traffic have not developed to such an extent as to warrant our running another steamer of the *Powen* class. The passage money and freight collected will just suffice to pay for running the *Kiungking*, and for leaving us a small profit. We intend to withdraw the *Spark* from the Canton and Macao waters and to replace her with the *Yokai*. The latter will be better adapted for the route, and will compete more successfully with the junk people. This statement will convince you, gentlemen, that these steamers are to be advantageously employed. From advice received from London our new steamer the *Roman* has proved to be a great success, so much so that our agents write that she will take the "ship" out of any river steamer in this part of the world. This is very satisfactory, and we can only hope to see her anchor in the harbour ere long. Presuming that no questions will be asked, I move that the report and accounts be adopted.

Mr Arnold seconded, and the motion was unanimously carried.

On the motion of Mr Reimers, seconded by Mr J. F. da Roza, Mr Bellios and Mr McIVER were re-elected directors.

The retiring auditors, Messrs Arnold and Hauschild, were, on the motion of the Hon. F. B. Johnson, seconded by Mr W. M. Morgan, re-elected.

The Chairman thanked those present for their attendance, and intimated that the dividend warrants would be payable to-morrow.

Mr Morgan proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Director and Secretary, for their careful management of the business during the year.

The vote was carried by acclamation, and the meeting dispersed.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

An ordinary meeting of this Company was held in the Company's offices to-day. There were present: Messrs A. McIVER (Chairman), M. E. Sassoon, L. Poonsecker, B. Schmecker, J. Thurnburn, J. G. T. Hassell, H. Wicking, F. Henderson, J. S. Goetz, M. B. Polishwalla, T. Arnold, J. S. Mozes, E. C. Ray, A. Wemyss, A. S. Garret, Loxley, B. Goldsmith, and W. H. Ray (Secretary).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, with your permission we will take the report as read, and I trust the statement of accounts may have given satisfaction. The business of the Company is gradually expanding, and although the amount to credit or profit of the previous year, it must be borne in mind that rates of premia throughout the world have been considerably less, and the result now shown has only been earned by a largely increasing business, who it is hoped may continue in the future. I am pleased to tell you the receipts for the past three months of the current year are very encouraging. Our losses, regret to say, no longer show the average of former years, but are by no means excessive. The payment to contributors is at the same rate as last year, with a small addition to shareholders, leaving \$25,000 to reserve fund and \$100,000 to be carried forward to new working account. If there are any additional particulars required, I will gladly furnish them as far as the report and the balance sheet of the report and passing of the accounts.

Mr H. Wicking seconded, and the motion was unanimously carried.

The Chairman proposed the confirmation of the appointment of Mr J. G. T. Hassell to the Board of Directors. The motion was seconded by Mr George Sassoon, seconded by Mr Hassell, the retiring directors Messrs Schmecker and Thurnburn were re-elected.

The re-election of the auditors, Messrs T. Arnold, and W. Forrest was, on the motion of Mr Poonsecker, seconded by Mr McIVER, agreed to unanimously.

The Chairman thanked them for their attendance, and said the dividend warrants would be ready to-morrow.

Police Intelligence.

(Before H. E. Woodhouse, Esq.)

Monday, July 31.

YOUNG MAN.—A young man, charged with burglariously entering the house of Chan Kuan Chi, at the 24th instant. Sergeant Forbes, met the prisoner in New East Street, Sai Ying Pun, about half-past four on the morning of the 24th inst. The Sergeant asked him where he was going, and he answered to his work, at the same time throwing a mat, he had under his arm at the Sergeant, and taking to his heels at full speed. The Sergeant went in pursuit, and had chased him a long way when he was stopped by a constable. He was taken back to the spot where he had thrown the mat at the Sergeant, and after making various statements, he pointed out the house of the constable, and that from which the property had been taken. The constable's door and trap door of the constable's house were then found to be open, the bolt of the trap door apparently having been removed with some sharp instrument. The complainant, who said she was the wife of a man whose name she had forgotten, identified all the property contained in the mat, with the exception of a blue cloth, as her clothing. She missed clothing to the value of \$12.

Six months' imprisonment with hard labour was imposed.

HO ACHUNG.—A prisoner, was provided with a new jacket, containing a small sum of money, from a chair coolie on Saturday forenoon. The coolie, feeling the heat, had taken off his jacket and placed it inside his chair, while he went to purchase something to eat. One month's imprisonment with hard labour was the punishment inflicted.

ATTEMPTING TO PASS COUNTERFEIT COIN.

For trying to pass a Japanese half son piece, a copper coin stamped in silver, as a twenty-cent piece, Hung A tung was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

(Before H. G. Thomsett, Esq.)

SUSPICIOUS BEHAVIOUR.

Chun Kwai, coolie, was seen by some people on the roof of the house of Chun Sing, shopkeeper, Queen's Road Central, late last night. A cry of "thief" was raised, and the attention of the shopkeeper being drawn to the fact, the coolie was arrested on his descending to the first verandah. As he had nothing to say in explanation of his conduct, he was ordered to find two sureties of \$25 to be held in default for three months, or in default to go to prison for that period. He went to Gaol.

LARCENIES.

Leong Aki was charged with stealing 800 cash from the person of Chan Tak-fai, who carries on the occupation of a shopkeeper at Saigon, when he was a seaman. The complainant had a string of 1,000 cash hung over his shoulder when the defendant went behind him and snatched them. The complainant held on by one end, and during the struggle, the string broke and the cash were scattered in every direction. Three months' imprisonment with hard labour was imposed.

ALLOWING CHILDREN TO BE IN BROTHELS.

Wan Sing Kwai and Tang Sung Fing, mistresses of licensed brothels at Yau-ma Tei, were each fined \$20, or one month's imprisonment with hard labour for allowing children to remain in their brothels. In children to remain in their brothels, one case charged, Horton found two boys, one of 12 and the other of 14 years of age, on the premises, and in the other a girl of 12 years of age.

Haiphong.

20th July, 1892.

The transport *Drac* arrived here on the 23rd from Saigon, and by her we learn that the Governor of Cochinchina is about to negotiate a new treaty with the Court of Huế, but as it is more than certain that he will only obtain ridiculous concessions, powder will again have to do some of the talking, this being the only means of negotiating with Orientals.

The gunboat *Lutin* left for Hongkong this morning to join her station.

M. L. Comte de Kongarades leaves for France at the end of next month.

There is a rise in rice, so that the few steamers in harbour cannot complete their cargo.

THE "GENTRY" OF CHINA.

(N. C. D. News.)

We referred the other day in a brief note to the power and influence wielded by the mysterious section of society, known as the "gentry" of China. When any body of men becomes so formidable or so obnoxious as to be denounced to the Emperor, and His Majesty's interference with their machinations is sought for the protection of law-abiding subjects, it is fair to conclude that the danger complained of is a real one. A Correspondent now favours us with certain notes upon this interesting matter, by which it will be seen that the whole of Chinese society is, as it were, permeated and leavened with the influence of an irresponsible and wealthy class, the members of which are difficult to lay hold of and enjoy all the power of office without its dangers and liabilities. The gentry, in a word, consist of retired officials, wealthy persons living in their means, and the heads or more influential members of guilds, the largest and most powerful of which are said to be those of the opium-merchants and bankers. The guilds may be said to bear a strong family likeness to the Livery Companies of London during their practical and palmy days, when their privileges were of social and commercial value to those who possessed them, and were not confined to wearing handsome uniforms and eating indigestible dinners. But the latter form an even more important section of the "gentry" than the merchants. These men carry all the weight with them which a wide-spread reputation for scholarship and orthodoxy has as its command in China. The "unemployed scholars" of the country are probably even stronger as a class than the squires of Great Britain. Often poor, miserably clad, and intensely Chauvinist in their opinions, they are the proudest of the proud; and hate the foreigner with a hatred born of the purest intolerance, ignorance, and contempt. Every yam of course contains members of the literary class, or men representing their views and interests; and this from the highest to the lowest in the land. It is said that the most

potentially of the gentry is no other than Fei Shao-li, the Chief of the Eunuchs in attendance upon Her Majesty the Western Empress. This little sort of gossip, if true—and many stranger things are true, in China—opens to us a wonderful view of the whole within wheels and complications of political machinery which, had we better opportunities of judging, might be found to contain the clue to many mysteries which puzzle foreigners right sorely. The strings and wires of state-policy in China are, doubtless, complex and intricate in the extreme, and the wire-pullers as secret as they are numerous. The presentation of a Memorial or the impeachment of a Minister may not be, very often doubtless is not, the effect of that cause which appears to lie upon the surface. It is very probably the outcome of other events, relations, and influences, none of which have any apparent connection with the outward and public act itself. A young man, of no particular merit or capacity, enjoys, say, a sinecure in some large commercial undertaking, and gets well paid for his nominal services. The handsome pay is not thrown away, however, for the young man's elder brother, an unlearned uncle, or possibly an influential cousin, or a "gentleman" who has some private but powerful influence with the Governor or the Viceroy of the province. We believe there are hundreds of such cases to be found. It may happen, too, that there is a great and prosperous enterprise, working under Government auspices, and supported by Government funds. It cannot be attacked, or complained of, or squeezed, or subjected to any of those processes which are so often put into execution in China against wealthy corporations. Why? Because of its connection with the Government! By no means. The true strength of such a corporation would lie in the fact of its connection with rich retired officials, or members of the Bankers' or the Opium Guild. It is said that the late removal of an eminent Viceroy from one of the southern provinces was due to the influence of some extensive mercantile organisation which owed two millions of taels to the Government, and which had reason to complain of his interference with their concerns. After all, it is principally wealth that has the power in China. It is not often that we hear of a very wealthy "gentry" being forced to disgorge by the official class. He is not only too valuable a member of society to be dealt with so unceremoniously, but he represents a class that no mandarin dare offend. It is the gentry who rule the mandarins, and the mandarins who rule the people. It is the gentry who turn the course of justice to suit their own ends, who influence the policy of Government and Viceroy, who influence the passions of the mob when it sits in the Councils of the Palace itself. In any popular movement or private intrigue, these men will be found at the bottom of the mischief; the rich providing the power and the sinews of war, in the shape of bribes; the poor, who in China springs from scholarship and scholarship alone. Each of these two factors is powerful by itself, but when combined, as in the "gentry" class, they are found to be well-nigh irresistible.

A SPANISH OPINION ON THE OPIUM QUESTION.

The *Globe* says:—While waiting for the interesting information from both our Minister at Peking and the Italian ambassador that will be contained in the Blue-book shortly to be issued, it will serve a useful purpose to direct attention to the highly important evidence of a Spanish Ambassador to the Chinese capital twenty-four years ago. A Spaniard, least of all others, will not be accused of having any predilection towards the side of England in the Asiatic controversy. He was unable to arrive at any other conclusion than that the opium traffic is a legitimate branch of commerce. If England were not to supply the Chinese with an article which has become for them an indispensable luxury, then infallibly other countries would. Don Simabaldo, whose opinion has just been reported for private circulation, was equally clear and emphatic on the point that it is only the abuse, and not the use, of opium that is deleterious; and in this respect it is no worse than spirits or tobacco. Not content with making a general statement, the Spanish Ambassador gives a specific instance of a case which came within his personal knowledge. This was a Chinese man of letters employed in teaching his language to some of the secretaries of the Legation, and an inveterate smoker. He passed all his time after the day's work in indulging his favorite pastime, but, beyond that his appearance was unimpaired, he enjoyed excellent health, and lived to a good age. Don Simabaldo is particular to say that he was by far the coolest head in the whole establishment. In this pamphlet further evidence from an independent source is provided to show the reckless character of the charges that have been brought forward on the ground of morality by the anti-opium agitators.

speed of 18 knots, her daily runs between the 1st and 7th of June against the South-west monsoon being 372, 387, 380, 378 404, 376, and 374 miles.

THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES, by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Fisheries, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or druggist in partnership in the world, or JOHN CORNELL & Co., London.—[Adv.]

Quotations.

HONGKONG, July 31.

OPIUM.—New Patna, cash, \$58.25

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THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.
TENTH YEAR.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese history and literature, has reached its Tenth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are of importance to the minds of students of the "Far East," and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive Notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China, etc., and to give criticisms embodying sketches of the most recent works on various subjects. The Review is published on the 1st of each month, and is sent to all subscribers on the 1st of each month.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondence column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Balfour, Brunsdon, Hirth, and Hance, Professor Rogers, and Messrs. Balfour, Watson, Shaw, Phillips, Macleay, Grant, Jamieson, Fager, Kopsch, Parker, Playfair, Giles, and Piton, all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

The Subscription is fixed at \$5.00 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to. Address: "Manager, China Mail Office."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review."—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

"The China Review *** has an excellent table of contents."—*Celestial Empire*.

"The Publication always contains subjects of interest to sojourner in the Far East and the present issue is particularly valuable for its comparative comparison, with preceding numbers."—*Celestial Empire*.

"This number contains several articles of interest and value."—*North-China Herald*.

"The present number of this periodical, *** opens with a review of the Foreign Trade of China during 1880. This is a new departure for a publication which professes to be purely literary, but considering the comparatively small circulation it enjoys at present among the commercial communities of China, we hail the innovation as likely to recommend the Review to the notice of those who take an interest in few matters beyond their mercantile pursuits."—*North-China Herald*.

"The China Review for September/October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterizes that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritzsche on 'The Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow)' showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. 'Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa,' by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is rather dry. The Review of New Books includes a most generous and appreciative review of 'The Divine Classic of Nan-Hua,' and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting."—*North-China Daily News*.

"A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to patronize."—*Chinese Recorder*.

"The Northern-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but a few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on 'The New Testament in Chinese' treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries."—*Chinese Recorder*.

"Mr. E. H. Parker's 'Short Journeys in Szechuan' are continued, and a good installment of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr. F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled 'The Emperor Chong, founder of the Chinese Empire,' which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and number of Notes and Queries, one of which 'On Chinese Oaths in Western Borneo' is 'Java' might appropriately have been put under a separate heading, completing the number."—*H.K. Daily Press*.

"The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighboring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in the past by the 'China Review.' The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature and antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated and who are so very represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors."

Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Besides notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctiliousness and detail, we are glad to notice that 'Notes' and 'Queries' are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contribution on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may continue the support necessary to assure its continuance.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a Visitors' Column, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND RESTAURANT DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum, Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Lawson Sugar Co., 7,000 \$ 100 \$ 100

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SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

July 31, 1882.

Stocks	No. of Shares	Value	Paid-up	Reserve	Working Account	Last Dividend	Quotations
H.K. & S. Bank	40,000	\$ 125	\$ 125	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 63,639.45	40/	* 127 1/2 = \$283 1/2 (p. sh.)
Bank of China	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Communications	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of India	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Japan	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Korea	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Persia	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Siam	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Tonkin	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Yunnan	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Zibo	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Shanghai	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Hankow	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Tientsin	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Peking	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Beijing	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Tianjin	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Jinan	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Nanjing	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Suzhou	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Hangzhou	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Ningbo	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Shaoxing	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Wenzhou	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Jiaxing	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Huzhou	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Taizhou	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Jiaxing	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Huzhou	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Taizhou	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Jiaxing	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Huzhou	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Taizhou	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Jiaxing	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Huzhou	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Taizhou	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Jiaxing	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Huzhou	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Taizhou	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Jiaxing	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Huzhou	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Taizhou	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Jiaxing	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Huzhou	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Taizhou	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Jiaxing	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Huzhou	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Taizhou	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Jiaxing	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Huzhou	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Taizhou	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Jiaxing	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Huzhou	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Taizhou	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Jiaxing	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Huzhou	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Taizhou	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Jiaxing	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Huzhou	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Taizhou	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2 ex div
Bank of Jiaxing	1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,000	75/	\$1,223 1/2